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ENTRY OF THE FIRST GERMANS INTO PARIS.

Topics of the Week.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

By the time these lines are printed the last German regiments will probably have retired from the left bank of the Seine, and soon afterwards will leave the territory which by the terms of the treaty is to belong to France until the full indemnity is paid, when the country on the border-line held in pawn will be relinquished. The forts on the south of Paris are handed over to the French troops; Versailles will be left to the Parisians, to be restored as far as may be from the damage that a camp and an army headquarters has wrought amidst its regal surroundings; and the vast army of investment, having retired beyond the line of the Seine, will quickly follow the regiments already across the Rhine on their homeward way. As the German troops go the French prisoners will return. Some of the regiments have already arrived; and those ill-disciplined and pitiable boys who formed the majority of Bourbaki's regiments are coming across the Swiss frontier. The portions of territory which will be held by the Germans till the indemnity be paid are occupied by an army of which Prince Frederick Charles is appointed Commander-in-Chief; and, unless the proposition of M. Crémieux should be really adopted, and every person of property in France patriotically devote a proportion of his fortune to pay a large part of the indemnity at once, it is likely that the occupation will continue till the full period expires. Such a proposition as that of M. Crémieux is noble, and its adoption would be heroic. Probably the Prussians—who are such keen hands at making a profit, and measure glory by the opportunities for requisitioning—would also be well pleased at this determination; for, though the capital would scarcely yield as good an interest as they could obtain for it as a French debt, the soldiers of Germany, if not of Prussia, are tired of the campaign, don't know quite what they will gain, and may yet live to see that they too have been the victims of an Imperialism which differed little from that of France except that it had induced them to adopt a discipline which made it successful. Meanwhile the French will have a hard time. A desperate task lies before them in the effort to obtain a settled Government, and to re-establish not only the industries but the agriculture of the country. The deserted fields where the farrows were so lately filled with blood will yield no harvest this year. No man dare plough them. And in other parts of the land the populations will not soon return to the pursuits of regular labour, even when the remnants of the scattered armies return to bring with them not only the tales of hardship and of war, but the evil experiences of the camp and the capital.

Perhaps one of the strangest results of the last few months wherein Paris stood against the besieger as the representative of France, is the question whether Paris shall be the capital, and so represent France any longer. It is *but* a question, and the Government, already to be removed from Bordeaux, will probably be centred at the Louvre in a week; but the mere raising of such a doubt is an indication that the provinces are no longer contented to be ruled from an Imperial centre, and the large towns will have no legislation at secondhand. France must be decentralised before the evils of Imperialism will be forgotten; and, glorious as the resolution of the city may have been during the days of the Prussian investment, it will not be forgotten that the defence was not the work of a Parisian army alone, but was sustained by Mobiles and seamen from various parts of the country, many of the best of them being retons. Indeed, the attitude of the Parisian mob, so fond of calling itself "the people," was contemptible all through the siege, and is little less contemptible now that it can assert its unconquerable courage and patriotism after the departure of the enemy. The wretched, cowardly crowd which whistled and howled revilings at the Prussians at the Place de la Concorde, but turned and fled like rabbits at the wheel of a horse or the motion of a sabre, represent neither Paris nor France. The dastardly creatures who stripped miserable women for "speaking to the enemy," and caught isolated wayfarers to beat and pelt them for supposed Prussian sympathies, are not the Frenchmen for whose restoration the world waits; but they are just the dangerous rabble who can by constant lawlessness harass any new Government and perpetuate a state of siege by the terror of riot and assault on peaceable citizens. These are they who make big barracks and a standing army necessary for the French capital; and these are the men who can point at the inscription of "Vengeance" chalked on a wall, and howl oaths and threats even while they are running away from an enemy which not one of them would have dared to face; or are to be seen to-day in the streets boasting of the greatness and dignity of the country and its imperishable glory, in a tone which could only be justified by victory or by the forced evacuation of the city by its late assailants.

It is to be deplored that there should have been even in the speeches of some deputies at the first meeting of the National Assembly too vaunting a tone; still more is it to be regretted that this "vengeance" should be the first word uttered by some orators on whom part of the guilt will rest of perpetuating the evils that have brought France low, by ministering to a vanity and self-assertion which is at present no more than desperate folly. Deeply as we may sympathise with the French people, and lament the misfortunes which have led to their national humiliation, it would be useless to profess that we see anything but additional disaster in the tone of some of their professed representatives. To what end does M. Floquet attack those who negotiated the treaty of peace with violent and indecorous invective? The Assembly were compelled at last to accept its terms with no less sorrow than the men who brought it about. True, M. Floquet did this in the preliminary council. In the Assembly he contented himself with handing in a protest by some of the inhabitants of Paris. M. Keller followed by another protest a petition, and the business of the Assembly went on. With the exception of M. Thiers, who spoke with the weight and influence which his high reputation and great ability represent, the dignity of that meeting was, strangely enough, with the six adherents to the cause and dynasty of Louis Napoleon. The Corsican ex-secretary Conti, rising to protest against the denunciation of his former master, was finally bidden to go to the tribune, which he calmly mounted, there to make himself heard at intervals, facing with undaunted courage the howling Assembly. It was courage worthy of a good cause, and the conduct of this deputy and his companions was, at all events, resolute and manly when they persisted in voting against the expulsion of Napoleon III. and his dynasty. Following them, M. Thiers, while urging the Assembly to close the incident as the most dignified course to adopt, declared his respect for the courage of the Bonapartists who thus stood forward to justify the master they had served. After M. Thiers came Victor Hugo, and his address was as inconsistent as even his addresses usually are—inconsistent and calculated to do immense injury, if it be taken as a political instead of a fervid poetical utterance. "Majestic as Rome, heroic as Sparta, the Prussians might sully Paris, but they had not taken it." If the work of violence to which the name of "treaty" was given was consummated, thenceforth there would be two formidable nations in Europe—the one because it was victorious, the other because it was vanquished. There was a distinction between taking and possessing. Germany might take two provinces, but she could not possess them. All that France had lost the Revolution would regain. One day the France of 1792 would arise invincible, and at a bound would recapture Alsace and Lorraine. Was that all? No; she would seize Trèves, Mayence, Cologne, Coblentz, and all the left bank of the Rhine. To this wild talk the Chamber answered by murmurs, and even in "the Left" voices cried out protesting against "the spirit of conquest." Whereupon M. Hugo hastened to explain that he spoke in a figure—meant to refer to *pacific conquests*, and looked forward to the time when France and Germany would be as one Republic, one people, one family, members of the great Republic of the United States of Europe. Be it remembered that this implied that France will at a bound inaugurate this enormous federation, and that this tirade was uttered at the first Assembly after the occupation of Paris and the deep humiliation of a people who had submitted to a Second Empire after swearing to a Republic which they could not maintain.

In an equally dangerous strain were Louis Blanc's vague suggestions of guerrilla warfare. No French Republic will stand by being a fighting Republic; and no nation can maintain its position by any such irregular forces. The only result would be anarchy and ultimate degradation. Louis Blanc must have been conscious of the absurdity of his proposition when he hastened to add, "We have for our refuge the mountains, the ocean, the Mediterranean, our fleet." This was too much for the majority of the Chamber, and signs of dissent accompanied his retirement from the tribune to make way for the feeble, but honest, and brave old soldier, Changarnier. "Let us beware," said he, "of being led away by a dream of patriotism, desirous of a false popularity." There were murmurs at this on the part of the Left; but the old General's speech made a great impression. At last M. Thiers again rose up; and his overpowering emotion, as he implored the Chamber to have the courage of their misfortunes, was deeply respected and responded to. The vote was taken, and then the President, Mr. Grévy, ascended the tribune, and, in a broken voice, read the collective protest of the Alsatian deputies against the decision which had made over half their province to Germany. These deputies then resigned their seats and left the Chamber, only turning as the door to bow their farewell to the serious, anxious, manful faces which were turned towards them, many of the members having grasped their hands as they went out. A third time M. Thiers spoke, and one of his brave, wise sentences may well be taken to heart by the whole French people, once more struggling for a Republic:—"As long as you are a nation of claimers you will do nothing; you will only become something by a respect for the truth."

Home News.

COURT.

THE QUEEN, with Princesses Louise and Beatrice and Prince Leopold, has been on a visit to Chatsworth for a few days. Her Majesty has returned to Windsor.

A GRAND RECEPTION AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE brought together, last Saturday evening, as assembly as brilliant as even the Queen's Drawing-rooms attracts. An arrival at one of these Court ceremonies is depicted on another page. The same engraving well illustrates the Court costumes worn at Saturday's ceremonial. The whole suite of rooms at the Foreign Office were thrown open, the occasion being a grand reception to the members of the Royal family, the Ambassadors, Ministers, and Attachés of the Corps Diplomatique, her Majesty's Ministers, the leading members of the House of Commons, and the distinguished circle of the aristocracy. The staircases and corridors were fitted with lounges and ornamented with choice flowers. The Guards' band was in attendance, and performed during the evening. The salons were thrown open shortly after nine, and from that hour until close on midnight there was a continuous flow of visitors arrived at the various entrances. About 1200 were present. Previous to the evening reception Earl and Countess Granville entertained at dinner the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince and Princess Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Arthur, the Turkish Ambassador, the Austrian Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador and Countess Brunnow, the German Ambassador and Count Bernstorff, the French Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, Count Szsecsen, the Duke and Duchess of Albans, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Earl and Countess Cowper, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Marquis of Hartington, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, Lady Augustus Loftus, Lady Alford, Sir Andrew and Lady Buchanan, Mr. Augustus Paget, the Hon. F. Leveson-Gower, the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone, and Mr. and Mrs. Hammond.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES visited the Exhibition of Works of Old Masters at Burlington House on Monday. The Prince left London Bridge in the day, on a visit to Mr. H. Chaplin, at Blankney.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

THE SPECIAL LICENSE for the marriage of Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne was issued under the seal of the Faculty Office, Doctors'-commons, on Saturday. The license recites the Order of her Majesty in Council dated Oct. 24, 1870, whereby she consented to the marriage. The ancient seal of the Archbishop of Canterbury, under a statute of Henry VIII., is attached by a broad white silk ribbon.

THE PREPARATIONS AT WINDSOR CASTLE for the approaching Royal marriage are now in a very advanced condition. The covered carriage-way from the south door of St. George's Chapel and the entrance to the Albert Memorial Chapel are nearly completed, while considerable progress has been made with the excavation of the road in the Horseshoe Cloisters leading to the foot of the grand flight of steps at the west end of St. George's. From the foot of the steps to the door a covered way is being made, by which route the nave of the chapel will be reached on the day of the marriage.

ENGLAND'S GUARANTEES AND ENGLAND'S ARMAMENTS.

OUR FOREIGN GUARANTEES.—In the House of Lords, on Monday night, the Marquis of Salisbury called attention to the extent of our foreign guarantees and to the deficiency of our military forces. Reminding their Lordships that we had guaranteed the independence of Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, Turkey, and Sweden, he maintained that, practically, the frontiers of the guaranteed countries became our own, and therefore we could not rely entirely upon our navy or upon the "little streak of silver sea," but must either maintain a military force which would be adequate to enable us to fulfill our obligations, or must modify or abandon them. All Foreign Governments were acquainted with the weakness of our military system, and hence arose the impotence of our words in the councils of Europe; and it was absolutely necessary that the Government should either abandon a system of "permanent braggadocio" or adapt their military forces to their promises. Earl Granville characterised the speech of the noble Marquis as so full of exaggerations as to render it useless for any national object. Fastening upon a quotation which he had made from the non-official part of the *Versailles Moniteur*, to show that England has now no influence in Europe, he informed their Lordships that the German Foreign Minister had expressed his regret that such a statement should have appeared, and maintained that the fact of the Conference upon the Black Sea a question being sitting in London, and the appeals which had been addressed to us by both belligerents during the war, showed that they did not think we were so feeble or helpless as the noble Lord asserted. The noble Earl entirely declined to lay down any general principles as to our obligations under the guarantees which we have given, but utterly denied that we were unable to fulfil them; and, while congratulating himself and the Government upon having kept the country out of war during the past year, repudiated any intention to adopt a system of braggadocio, either permanent or temporary. Other peers having spoken in the same strain as the noble Marquis, Lord Salisbury's motion for the reprinting of the guarantees, to which Lord Granville had made no objection, was agreed to.

THE FACT THAT THE ARMY REGULATION BILL was to come on for second reading produced a large attendance of members in the House of Commons on Monday. The galleries were also very full. Prince Christian for some time occupied a seat above the clock, and in the latter part of the evening was joined by Prince Arthur. Mr. Cardwell moved the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill without a word, and Colonel Loyd-Lindsay at once rose to ask the House to declare that the expenditure necessary for the national defences and other demands on the Exchequer do not at present justify any vote of public money for the extinction of purchase in the Army. The gallant Colonel referred in detail to many matters connected with our military system and exactly included within the terms of his motion, and maintained that all that was wanted in the British Army was reorganisation, while the abolition of purchase would impose a heavy burden upon the taxpayers, would deteriorate the character of our officers, and would destroy our regimental system. In this view he was seconded by Colonel Luke White, who recommended not compulsory service, but compulsory drill of all the youth of the country as a more suitable measure of Army reform than "trotting after the skirts" of Mr. Trevelyan, and devoting the money to "the furtherance of a family quarrel." The debate was ultimately adjourned, on the motion of Lord Elcho.

A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION was held, on the 3rd inst., at Willis's Rooms—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. His Royal Highness expressed the gratification it gave him to be able to speak to the satisfactory condition of the association. In a financial point of view it was encouraging to find that, from contributions and other sources, the sum of £11,174 had been placed to their account during the past year. This was an increase of £2000 above the receipts of the previous year. Lord Elcho announced that the Wimbledon meeting would begin on July 10. The Duke of Cambridge was re-elected president of the association.

EASTERN MONDAY REVIEW.—An adjourned meeting of the metropolitan volunteer commanding officers was held, on Saturday afternoon, at the National Rifle Association offices, Pall-mall East. Lord Elcho presided, and there was a large attendance. Ovingdean, Brighton, was the place selected for the review. A resolution was adopted asking Colonel Cochrane and Colonel Williamson to confer with the Brighton committee, with a view of getting out a list of lodging-houses and hotel-keepers who will receive volunteers on reasonable terms.

EXODUS OF REFUGEES.

On the dawn of peace there is a natural anxiety on the part of the French refugees to get back to Paris. On Thursday se'nnight the committee of the Refugee Benevolent Society sent home about fifty of their pensioners, accompanied by one of Mr. Cook's tourist officers, who had funds to provide refreshment for them on the way and to supply them with the necessaries of life for at least one week after reaching the French capital.

THE PARIS RELIEF FUND.

COLONEL STUART WORTLEY and Mr. George Moore, the agents of the Mansion House French Relief Fund, have presented a report to the committee showing how the fund has been dispensed in the French capital. These gentlemen were in Paris a month, and a circumstantial account of their various operations is given. Reference is made to the cordial co-operation of the French authorities. The Lord Mayor, in forwarding this report to the press, acknowledges the valuable assistance rendered by the Foreign Office and the Admiralty, and recognises the obligations under which the committee are to the newspapers.

SMALLPOX IN ST. PANCRAS.

DR. LANKESTER held an inquest in St. Pancras, last Monday, on the body of Thomas Charles Callaghan, aged eight years, who died of smallpox. The parents of the child live, with three children, in one room, at 10, Munster-street, St. Pancras. A short time ago the landlord's son had the smallpox, but recovered. The elder brother of the deceased caught the disease; but the parents would not send for a medical man because they were afraid that the boy would be sent to the Smallpox Hospital. He recovered, but the deceased and his sister, aged three months, caught the disease. They were not seen by a doctor; but the deceased got so bad that on Monday afternoon the parents were afraid, and sent for the parish surgeon; but when his assistant arrived he found the boy quite dead. His sister was also very bad, and is now in the Smallpox Hospital. The Coroner said this was a case which showed how smallpox was spread. Every head of a family ought to report the case at once to the medical officer of health for the district; and if he did not he ought to be liable to a fine. The jury found that the boy died of smallpox, and they thought the father highly reprehensible in not sending for a medical man.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT has commuted the sentence of death passed at the late Monaghan Assizes upon James Makeon, for the murder of his brother, Patrick Mackeon, at Castleblaney, on Aug. 16, to imprisonment for life.

MURDER is becoming rather an expensive luxury in Ireland. The grand juries at the late assizes have readily granted the amounts claimed as compensation by the relatives of men who have lost their lives through the operation of an "illegal combination or conspiracy;" and on Saturday notice was given of another claim of a similar character by the widow of Thomas Harrold, shot at Castle Conyers, in the county of Limerick. Mrs. Harrold claims £1000. Three men, named Quirilivan—a father and two sons—are in custody on suspicion of the murder.

A PRUDENT WIFE.—A correspondent of the *Daily Express* says that a farmer named M'Ilroy, originally from the north of Ireland, but now residing at Castlegrove, near Tuam, was fired at, a few nights since, through the window of his room, as he was retiring to bed, but without any injurious result. His wife immediately blew out the candle, and thus, it is believed, probably saved his life, as several shots were fired afterwards, none of which, however, took effect.

ANOTHER MURDER.—THE BODY OF A NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHER, who had been murdered, was found on Friday se'nnight near Castlecomer, county of Kilkenny. The man's name was John Banim.

JAMES DALEY WAS CONVICTED, on Monday, at Mullingar Assizes, of forming one of an armed party who, on a night in November last, fired on a party of police who were lying in wait. It was proved that the houses of several persons were visited during the same night, and that threats were used towards the inmates. The prisoner's father had been evicted some years ago. Daly was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. A man in the court exclaimed, "By G—, it's too much," and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of Court.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MEATH ON RIBBONISM.—Dr. Nulty, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, has addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy, in which he says Ribbonism as an organisation is the result of bad land laws. The circumstances which called Ribbonism into existence and lent to it even an appearance of justice have passed away. He points out the wickedness and danger of secret societies, and observes that every man knows that scores of assassins are secretly and steadfastly lurking about in the very midst of us. The mystery in which they have shrouded themselves has spread terror and alarm among all classes of society. Every man is in terror for his life and trembles for his safety. He bears testimony to the justice, impartiality, and even moderation of the civil magistracy throughout the diocese, and remarks that the most damaging accusation that can be brought home to the secret societies is that they fall in with the views and designs of those who are the enemies of the liberties and lives of the people.

LAMENTABLE DISASTERS.

FATAL FIRE.—At about half-past one last Saturday morning a fire broke out at a greengrocery (a ten-roomed house), kept by a Mr. W. Halley, in Chapel-street, Edgware-road. The family consisted of a father and mother, six sons, aged respectively, James, nineteen; William, seventeen; Richard, fifteen; Walter, thirteen; Alfred, two years and a half; and George, three months. There was also a servant girl, Caroline Shirley, aged nineteen. The fire had completely occupied the lower rooms before it had become perceptible to the policeman on duty, and an alarm was given. A fire-escape was quickly on the spot, but before it arrived the mother with her baby appeared at one of the windows. The bystanders spread a blanket and called upon her to throw down the child. She did so, but unfortunately missed aim, and it was killed on the spot. The other child, Alfred, was then let fall and caught, but it was much injured, and taken to the hospital, and has since died. The fire-escape by this time was at work, and succeeded in rescuing Mr. and Mrs. Halley and two of the sons, William and Walter. While this was being effected Richard and James jumped from the second floor, by which the former was killed and his brother so seriously injured that he afterwards died also. The premises were completely gutted and the roof burnt off before the firemen could extinguish the flames; and then, on exploring the ruins, the body of the servant girl, almost reduced to a cinder, was found on the remains of a bed.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE FIRE.—On Sunday evening a fire broke out in a house at Hornsey, occupied by Mr. Gardiner, a plumber and glazier. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner left home in the evening, it is said, for the purpose of going to church, leaving three children, aged respectively six, four, and two years. Nothing is known as to how the disaster originated; but the screaming of the children attracted attention, and the room in which they were left was seen to be on fire. The flames spread with such rapidity that they could not be rescued, and were burnt to death. The Highgate Volunteer Fire Brigade turned out with praiseworthy alacrity, and prevented the fire from extending further.

ANOTHER FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Two coal-pit explosions, attended with serious loss of life, have occurred in the South Wales district within a week. As already reported, a pit in the Rhondda Valley was fired, and as many as thirty-eight lives were sacrificed; and on Thursday se'nnight No. 1 Victoria Pit, Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, exploded, and caused the death of nineteen persons, besides injuries to a number of others.

THE MURDER AT STRATFORD.

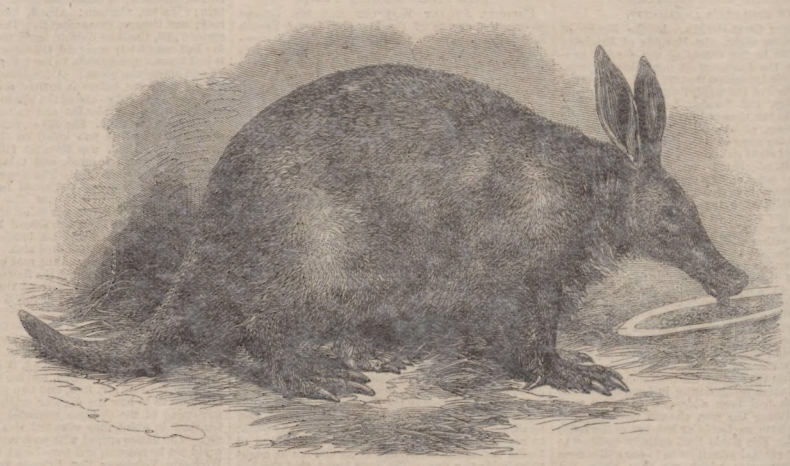
CAMPBELL AND GALBRAITH, charged with the murder of Mr. Galloway, at Stratford, underwent a full examination before the magistrates at Ilford Gaol on Saturday. The interest of the proceedings was centred in the widow of the murdered man, who gave her evidence in great part with firmness and decision.

MRS. GALLOWAY said that on Feb. 9 her husband came home shortly after eight o'clock, and went to his library to fetch papers and books. He came down stairs, and then her niece ran down and said something (having reference to men trying to get into the house), and he rose and went towards the bottom door, he being then in the breakfast-parlour. Witness herself ran to the front door, and her niece, who had gone before, opened the door. She saw a man wearing a cap jump the garden-gate. By that time her husband had got to the front gate, and she directed his attention to a man near the gate, who wore a wideawake, and she said it was he who was trying to get into the house. Her husband at once went up to the man in the wideawake, and they walked together towards the Holmfrith-road, and she, as she heard high words, followed them. She came up with them, and then her husband had hold of the man by the coat. She stood close to her husband's side, when two men came up from the way of Ilford, and they were together, and a fourth man was also a little way off. One of the two men who had come up wore a cap. She appealed to the fourth man to go for a policeman, and he said there were none about. The man who was being held by her husband then called out to one of the two men by name, saying,

"I say," and then some name which I cannot recollect, "this fellow says I have been trying to get into his house."

I said, "So you are the man who was trying to get into the house." Then I saw one of the two men put his hand into his breast and draw forth what seemed to me to be a dagger, as I saw steel gleam in his hand, for there was a gaslamp near. I noticed this man draw back as if to see where to aim the blow, and then strike my husband on the head with the weapon. My husband relaxed his grasp, raised his hands to his face, and, after staggering eight or ten yards, fell to the ground. Directly after the blow was struck the three men ran away, and the one who had struck the blow looked round. My husband was picked up by some neighbours and carried home, where he died on the 1[illegible]th of that month. The witness, on being asked if she had since seen the man who had struck the blow, said she had, and,

Pointing to Campbell, said he was the man. Of that she had no doubt whatever; for, though he had shaved off th whiskers and moustache which he wore on the night of the crime, she had no doubt as to his identity. Mr. Angus Kennedy, surgeon, of Stratford, gave evidence, and the prisoners were again remanded.



ANT-EATING BEAR AT THE "ZOO."—SEE "THE NATURALIST."

The Naturalist.

ANT-EATING BEAR.

THIS curious acquisition of the Zoological Society of London, purchased of Mr. E. L. Blake, for £150, is a native of the Cape Colony. It is a nocturnal animal, and therefore the only chance one can get of seeing it by day is at feeding-time. In default of ants, its natural sustenance, it is nourished with meat minced fine, to which food it seems to take very kindly. It is a powerfully-made beast, with a conformation well adapted to its peculiar habits. It is between 4 ft. and 5 ft. long, is covered with short, bushy hair, has a well-developed chest, and has its fore legs furnished with strong, hoof-like claws, which it uses with great rapidity in digging out and destroying the nests of the ants, and also in burrowing its own habitation.

As the first of the species that has ever been brought to this country alive, the ant-eating-bear has a peculiar interest for the students of natural history.

DOG LABOURERS.

Mr. W. H. Bullock writes to the *Daily News* from La Fere, in describing his humane mission of relieving distressed French families in the Ardennes district:—

"If anyone wants to buy French nails—and I should not imagine anyone does, but I mention it for the chance, as there are more nails about there than anyone could conceive of as a possibility—Charleville is the place for him. These nails are manufactured partly in large factories, by machinery; partly in a multitude of small factories, or rather ateliers, scattered about the densely-populated villages. These villages—and especially one of them, Neufmanil—are not only populated by people but by an 'ouvrier' class of dogs. The labour of these dogs, whose hours are as exactly regulated as those of their human fellow-labourers, consists in furnishing motive power to the bellows which fan the furnaces of the ateliers. They get inside a wheel, and turn it, just like squirrels in a cage. There are four stages of each day's labour. The first lasts from 5 to 8 a.m.; the second, 8.30 to 12 p.m.; the third, from 1 to 4 forth from 4.30 to 7 p.m. Each dog works two stages only. The early dog, who works from 5 a.m., misses the second stage, and is not employed again till 1 p.m. The dog who begins his day's at 8.30 misses the third stage, being reserved for fourth."

FAUNA OF THE PACIFIC SEABOARD.

The superintendent of the Museum of Zoology Comparative Anatomy at Cambridge has attention to the collections of the late Mr. Hepburn of St. John's College, and presented by his sentatives (as was his intention) to the University October last. Mr. Hepburn passed a great his life at San Francisco, where he made collections illustrative of the fauna of the board from Alaska to Panama, and especially Vancouver Island, California, and Sitka There are 1500 skins, in excellent condition,

HEROIC DEEDS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, NO. 2: "UP, GUARDS, AND AT THEM!"

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE:—AMBASSADORS' ENTRANCE

senting about 380 species. There are also two complete skeletons of the northern fur-seal. These are of great value, being, it is supposed, the first skeletons of the seal acquired by any European museum. The specimens have reached the University in admirable condition; but a long time must elapse before they can be arranged so as to be available for study.

Heroic Deeds of the British Army.

NO. II.

THE LAST CHARGE AT WATERLOO

is probably the best-remembered feat of arms in the annals of British bravery; and it is impossible to present an Illustration of this heroic example of national pluck without once more feeling a thrill of admiration at the gallantry of our countrymen.

CAPTAIN GRONOW,

in his interesting "Recollections" (published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.), thus vividly describes the stirring scene represented in our Engraving:—

"It was about five o'clock on that memorable day that we suddenly received orders to retire behind an elevation in our rear. The enemy's artillery had come up en masse within a hundred yards of us. By the time they began to discharge their guns, however, we were lying down behind the rising ground, and protected by the ridge before referred to. The enemy's cavalry was in the rear of their artillery, in order to be ready to protect it if attacked; but no attempt was made on our part to do so. After they had pounded away at us for about half an hour, they deployed, and up came the whole mass of the Imperial Infantry of the Guard, led on by the Emperor in person. We had now before us probably about 20,000 of the best soldiers in France, the heroes of many memorable victories; we saw the bearskin caps rising higher and higher, as they ascended the ridge of ground which separated us and advanced nearer and nearer to our lines.

"It was at this moment that the Duke of Wellington gave his famous order for our bayonet charge as he rode along the line. These are the precise words he made use of:—

'GUARDS, GET UP AND CHARGE!'

We were instantly on our legs; and, after so many hours of inaction and irritation at maintaining a purely defensive attitude—all the time suffering the loss of comrades and friends—the spirit which animated officers and men may easily be imagined. After firing a volley as soon as the enemy were within shot, we rushed on with fixed bayonets and that hearty hurrah peculiar to British soldiers.

"It appeared that our men, deliberately and with calculation, singled out their victims; for as they came upon the Imperial Guard our line broke, and the fighting became irregular. The impetuosity of our men seemed almost to paralyse their enemies. I witnessed several of the Imperial Guard who were run through the body apparently without any resistance on their parts. I observed a big Welshman, of the name of Hughes, who was 6 ft. 7 in. in height, run through with his bayonet, and knock down with the butt-end of his firelock, I should think a dozen, at least, of his opponents. This terrible contest did not last more than ten minutes, for the Imperial Guard was soon in full retreat, leaving all their guns and many prisoners in our hands."

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the Fragrant Floriline on a wet toothbrush produces a delightful foam, which cleanses the teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Sold in elegant cases, complete, at 2s. 6d., by all Chemists and Perfumers. H. C. Gallup, Proprietor, 493, Oxford-street, London.—[ADVT.]

EXCLUSIVE, VERY IMPORTANT, RARE, AND VALUABLE are the properties of Lamplough's Pyretic Saline, curing the worst headaches, sickness, skin, or biliary affections. Pleasant, palatable, and invigorating. Of all Chemists.—[ADVT.]

Pianofortes for Hire from 10s. per month, by the best makers. Several cottages for sale at £12. Useful pianofortes from £3. Harps, &c. Trade supplied. M. Bath, 80, High Holborn (side door).—[ADVT.]

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering with cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Price 1s. 1½d. per bottle.—[ADVT.]

HAIR DYE.—Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that remedies the evil effects of bad dyes. 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., of all Perfumers and Chemists.—R. Hovenden and Sons, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road.—[ADVT.]

MORE CURES OF ASTHMA, COUGHS, &c., BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. John Williams, Surgeon, Horsely-heath, Tipton:—"The good effect of Dr. Locock's Wafers in cases of asthma, obstinate coughs, &c., is truly astonishing. I do not know of a single instance of failure." They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Sold by all Chemists.—[ADVT.]

France and Germany.

THE LAST ACT

of the tragedy is over. Peace has been ratified. Paris has seen the entry and exit of the Germans. The curtain has fallen on war. To the sad story of slaughter has succeeded the gala of the victorious army, of whose crowning triumph we have received a special account.

TO PARIS TO WITNESS THE GERMAN ENTRY.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE RAILROAD BETWEEN CALAIS AND PARIS

is in ordinary times dull and uninteresting. The five or six hours usually occupied in getting from the coast to the capital seem tedious and wearisome. It was quite otherwise on Tuesday week, when I was on my way to see the Prussians enter Paris. One perceives at a glance, on reaching the French coast, the change the war has effected in all parts of the country, whether occupied by Prussians or not. There were no merry fisherwomen to welcome the packet. A few French wounded soldiers were hobbling along the quay, their limbs torn and shattered by the accursed missiles of war. A few francs were gratefully accepted from the passengers. Poor fellows! It was pleasing to get a smile from worn faces. The hundreds of mutilated men one meets with make an extremely sad sight for the sympathisers with France. The poor fellows have fought and sacrificed their health in vain; nothing but humiliation and ruin are their rewards. I heard some soldiers chaffing a comrade about being a Prussian. He was a native of Alsace, and so is necessarily German. To judge by his rage and disgust, he in no way relished the idea of changing his *patrie* into Vaterland. Our passports had to be examined—a nuisance that at one time I thought would be for ever obsolete in France; but the officials, I am glad to say, still retain their native politeness, and did not detain us longer than was necessary.

The train left Calais at seven in the morning, and I soon found myself en route for the capitulated capital. The country beyond Calais is very flat, and can be easily flooded to prevent the advance of the enemy. A fellow-traveller informed me that the buildings around had actually been marked to show the height the water would reach in case of such an emergency. At Amiens the platform was crowded with German soldiers, landwehr, and officers. This station had evidently served as a hospital quite recently, for I saw heaps of beds and straw lying about. At Pontoise one first meets with visible evidences of the destruction of property that has taken place. Here the bridge has been blown up (by Francs-Tireurs, I believe). We had to get out of the train and walk across a bridge of boats to the other side, where another train was waiting to convey us to Paris. As we approached the city, the ruins of houses and manufacturing buildings came in view. Nearly every building was gutted. Some were completely destroyed; others had their walls still standing, but the doors and windows were torn off. At St. Denis the destruction is terrible to see. What a fearful rain of shells there must have been to create such terrible havoc! I felt almost glad to leave the saddening sight behind and get into Paris.

Poor Paris! how changed she was from her old gay times. There were no cabs in the streets. An omnibus or two were the only vehicles I saw; and large groups of men and women were assembled in the streets, discussing the advisability of opposing by force

THE ENTRY OF THE PRUSSIANS.

Every one I asked believed that there would be a disturbance the next day. So I started off on the Wednesday morning, with the relish that danger always adds to adventure. But few people were in the streets, and I had no difficulty in passing the slight barricade of caissons at the entrance to the Place de la Concorde. The Champs Elysées were nearly deserted when I arrived. A few stragglers were making their way towards the Arc de Triomphe. A little later on the number of spectators began to increase. By eight o'clock there was quite a small crowd around the arch. One could not help thinking, as one scrutinised the disreputable wretches that formed the chief element of the crowd, that the very worst set of Parisians had come to receive the Germans. A more filthy, brutal lot of young ruffians it would be impossible to find. Most of them were mere boys. What a detestable race of men they will become! For humanity's sake, it is to be hoped that the world contains few of these foul-mouthed creatures. I will not enlarge on their abominable deeds during the day; how they stripped and beat women, attacked single individuals (unarmed, let it be mentioned), and altogether behaved in such a manner as would justify Mr. Darwin in claiming them as the missing link between men and brutes.

But enough of these cowardly curs. At a little after eight a young hussar, the beau ideal of a fine soldier, cantered up towards the Triumphal Arch, waved the people aside with his sword, and rode through. The young officer had but four privates with him. Thus was the proudest city in the world taken by five men. Perhaps this is hardly a fair way of putting it; for were not these men the representatives of 150,000 soldiers, the best (after British soldiers) that ever Europe has produced? Half an hour later about twenty more horsemen arrived, and then this small advanced guard began to clear the way for the victorious army of Germany. Soon afterwards between two and three thousand men arrived, and for four hours no more troops marched in. Not to tempt the Parisians into acts of violence by the paucity of the numbers occupying their sacred city. The polluted touch of the invader had at last contaminated the queen of cities. It was lucky for the Prussians that all respectable Parisians had stayed at home, and that they had only the hooting and hisses of cowardly miscreants to receive, instead of the forcible indignation of brave hearts.

A body of dragoons ushered in the main body of the army of occupation; line after line of soldiers marched down the Champs Elysées, most of them Bavarians. As if in recognition of the formidable services of these gallant warriors, to them was allotted the larger share in this triumphal entry. All the troops seemed in good health, and, considering their lengthened campaign, their accoutrements were in wonderful order. They marched well, and in close line. Each regiment was accompanied by ambulance men carrying the stretchers and other appliances necessary for removing the wounded. They entered Paris in full marching order. The French women seemed struck by the fine manly bearing of the men, and I heard several remarks on the subject:—

"Our soldiers can't march like that."

"It is no disgrace to be beaten by such men."

I was anxious to see the artillery, and certainly was much struck by the facility with which the Germans brought in their guns. At one time they had ordered to form into line. The way in which they brought the guns six abreast was sufficient to explain the marvellous success the Germans have obtained in moving their batteries from one height to another. The guns I saw belonged to the Bavarians, and were driven by compact, strong-looking little horses. The Prussian Guards brought in the rear. They did not march along the broad avenue, but went down the side walks. Several officers of the different staffs then entered. They seemed to be in no regular order, coming in sometimes in twos and threes, many of them smoking. What a field for the anti-tobacco society must Germany be! I was surprised to see the grave and sober way in which these fair-haired warriors conducted their triumphal entry. Those who no hurrahing, laughing, or jeering. Every man, private as well as officer, performed this final act of the war as if it were but part of a stern duty which they had to fulfil. How different would the Frenchmen have behaved if they had accomplished their intention of getting "A Berlin!"

Thus ended this great historical event—one ever to be remembered by the French nation with feelings of revenge rather than fear. The only hope, the only thing worth living for now is revenge. "Let us have Alsace back!" This is the cry of all Frenchmen now of every political party. I fear that for the future France will be but too ready to back any nation in picking a quarrel with Prussia. United Germany must avoid all internal strife and be ever ready for defence; and I know of no men more suited for defence than the German soldiers. Strong, thick-set, and obstinate, armed with an improved breechloader, they would prove awkward barriers to break through. France has peace now. Let France then give up vengeance and receive their fearful humiliation as a just rebuke for their vain glory, and as a warning against their folly in allowing themselves to be ruled and guided by tyrants. Vive la République!

P.S.—To enable your readers the better to realise the entry of the Germans into Paris, I forward you two sketches, which I hope you will be able to engrave in company with this letter.

THE FIRST GERMAN IN PARIS

is the subject of one of the sketches referred to by our correspondent. It is engraved as the frontispiece to this week's Number. The entry of the Bavarians is the other scene depicted; and the Illustration is printed on one of our centre pages. Of the gallant young officer who was first to enter Paris, the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent furnished the following additional particulars by telegraph:—

"At ten minutes past eight, as I was looking, from the fiftieth time, through my field-glass at the Avenue de Neuilly, a good mile off, I saw a horseman appear, another, and in a few seconds I recognised that these were coming on fast. Behind came two others, then singly at a gallop, and almost before I had time to say 'Here they are!' to my friends within, four men had reached the barrier of the Porte Maillot; the rest, others, who had been riding on in the side walks, closed in upon them; and, in another instant, exactly at thirteen minutes past eight o'clock, the first Prussians were in Paris. Directly they were through the gate, the 6th Hussars—for such they were—spread out a little more and came up the Avenue de la Grande Armée at a rapid trot, and sometimes breaking into a hand gallop. In front, ten paces before the others, rode a young officer of about twenty, sword in hand; the men following up the centre of the road, with carbines resting on their thighs; other two on the gravel side walks. On they came at a rattling pace. The young fellow in the van looked so plucky that I galloped, with head well up and sabre in air, that I could not help admiring him. On they dashed, round the Arc de Triomphe. They went on without drawing bridle, trampled over heaps of paving-stones and sand—left there very possibly to prevent the pas-

man, and drew reins sharp at the top of the Champs Elysées, with the Tuileries in front of them. That was a sight to see. If that youngster's mother could have seen him, she would have been proud of her son to-day. I had run down stairs in a second and was after them. As I turned up towards the arch I saw another officer, with a trumpeter, galloping up the avenue, and behind them came a dozen more hussars. In the distance infantry was marching forward, but so far away that the little squad of cavalry was for the moment entirely unsupported. When I reached the arch I asked the young hussar his name and regiment. He answered, Lieutenant Bernhardy, of the 14th Hussars. His captain joined us as we were speaking. There was about them both an expression of excited satisfaction, but no swagger. After waiting a few minutes pickets were detached down the avenues. The men started at a trot, and speedily came back with their reports. Lieutenant Bernhardy sat coolly on his horse, stroking the mane with his sabre, not deigning even to look at the rapidly-increasing crowd which his arrival had called together."

Special telegrams of equal interest were given by our enterprising contemporary, the *Daily News*, the day after the German entry; but the greatest feat of newspaper reporting and special dispatch by land and sea was achieved by the *Times*. Dr. Russell, the well-known war correspondent, and Mr. Kelly, of the *Times'* staff, were the reporters of the entry of the Germans into Paris. Dr. Russell rode into Paris on the Wednesday morning with the Prussian troops, and he and Mr. Kelly left Paris by special train of the Northern Railway at 2.50 p.m. that day, and arrived at Calais at 9.30. Thence a special steam-packet conveyed the despatches across to Dover, and the courier proceeded by special train to London. The despatches at 1.15 a.m. Thursday, and the whole of the report of those special correspondents was published in the regular first edition of the *Times* on the Thursday morning.

THE MARCH OUT OF PARIS

took place on Friday morning, March 3, no serious disturbance having occurred in connection with the occupation. Efforts were made on the previous morning by M. Jules Favre to obtain the immediate evacuation of Paris by the German troops, as a telegram from Bordeaux had announced the acceptance by the National Assembly of the preliminaries of peace. The authorities at Versailles, however, objected to act until the formal documents were received from Bordeaux. About eleven o'clock a special messenger arrived with them, whereupon M. Favre again repaired to Versailles, and the ratifications were exchanged. The French and German Generals then met and discussed the details of the evacuation, which it was settled should commence at eight o'clock on the Friday morning and be completed at eleven.

In quitting the city the entire force passed through the Arc de Triomphe, and cheered lustily as they moved along. The *Times'* correspondent says this was the only occasion on which he had seen the Germans indulge in military glorification. They rarely swelled in their triumph. When the rear of the line was passing through the arch a slight disturbance was got up by the crowd of Parisians assembled in the neighbourhood, who hooted and threw stones at the Germans, but beyond this nothing occurred to mar the effect of the demonstration. On leaving the city the Germans marched to the Bois de Boulogne, where they were

REVIEWED BY THE EMPEROR WILLIAM,

as they were previous to the entry into the capital. The infantry halted, piled arms, took off their knapsacks, and lay down many of them to sleep, some of the bands were playing. At length came the review, which is graphically described by a military correspondent of the *Times*:—

"The troops were drawn up at first in two lines, each line being formed of battalions in close column. When the Emperor appeared on the ground and approached the troops nearly cheers broke forth; but when he came close to them, and they received the order to present arms, there was silence among the men, and only a confused sound of music, as many bands of once the anthem which we call 'God Save the Queen.' From line the battalions broke into column and marched past in quick time. First came the Infantry of the Guard, for infantry always march past first in Prussian parades. The men were thickly bearded, and seemed warriors every one of them; as was said by someone, not so much all soldiers as like well-made men in uniform. To be sure, the war has left their discipline unimpaired, and their dress was newer and in better repair than that of some regiments which marched past two days before. As each regimental colour passed, just flung out from its staff by the fitful breeze, the man who, following his leader's example, has steadily made and improved the German army, always patiently waiting for this moment, long delayed, but now at last, raised his hand and saluted the Imperial ensigns carried by those who have won him his Kingdom. An officer remarked, 'The King'—he is not to manage a parade. The Crown Prince does not like it, he does not love war.' The infantry were succeeded by the Jägers, and the Schutzen battalion, a body of riflemen peculiar to the Prussian Guard Corps. The Schutzen lost nearly all their officers in the battles before Metz. After the Schutzen battalion marched the pioneers, the Engineers of the German armies—men who work in siege operations, and beleaguer fortresses, build and repair bridges, restore roads and railways, who know all the arts of construction and destruction, and are as ready to blow up a house as to build a barrack. They show, perhaps, less of martial, defiant air than the infantry, but contain among their ranks some of the clearest heads in Germany. After the pioneers came the Landwehr of the Guard—men who have, most of them, wives and children waiting and longing for them at home. The German officers present could not help uttering their admiration aloud, so mighty were the forms, so bold the bearing, of the picked householders of the armed nation. Next passed the 'Leib Regiment,' the Prussian King's Own, light only in name, for the men composing it are by no means inferior in stature and strength to the rest of the Prussian Infantry. After them the cavalry, not in full regiments, but in detachments of cuirassiers, uhlans, dragoons, and hussars, weak in numbers, so as not to cause the whole body assembled to amount to above a total of 30,000 men. The troopers looked well, but were not so handsomely mounted as the cavalry who were with the army of Prince Frederick Charles. The field artillery of the Guard succeeded the cavalry, and was worse horsed. Last of all came the men of the siege artillery, few in number, being only brought there to represent a special arm which played a great part in the latter part of the siege."

Count Moltke and Count Bismarck were, of course, present. Upon the whole the review was simple—only a rapid inspection and the march past in quick time. Each battalion, after passing the Emperor, who stood facing the grand stand, with his back to Paris, marched down towards the windmill, and then to its quarters on the other side of the Seine, without cheering or any demonstration. The Emperor returned to Versailles with his son, the dream of his life being now accomplished.

The Emperor sent a telegram to Queen Augusta announcing the ratification of peace, which was publicly read in Berlin amid salvoes of artillery and ringing of bells.

PARIS BEFORE AND AFTER THE ENTRY.

Two of our Engravings serve to illustrate phases of Paris life prior to the German entry. One depicts the rush for food shortly after the capitulation; the other represents a deplorable scene which took place, on Sunday week, at the Place de la Bastille. About three in the afternoon a man quitted his place in the crowd, and, placing himself in front of the column of July, shouted, "Down with the Republic!" and, as this act caused a great commotion, several men surrounded him; but, swinging about a life-preserver, he declared he would knock down the first man who approached him. A Chasseur de Vincennes, undeterred by his threat, attempted to lay hold of the imprudent speaker, but received a stunning blow in the face, and he fell. The indignation of the crowd now knew no bounds, and his life was threatened; but better counsels prevailed for the moment, and he was conducted to the first military post and searched. The papers found upon his person led to his identification as a M. Lambquin, whose brother had replaced M. Musse as chief of the municipal police, and proved that he himself was a while ago one of M. Pietri's agents. Upon this discovery being made the people laid violent hands upon him, bound him to a plank by the legs, and threw him into the Seine, a little higher up than the Pont d'Austerlitz. His hands being free, he managed for a time to keep himself afloat by swimming, and reached the bank near the Isle of St. Louis, the mob following him and throwing stones at him. Here his strength failed him, having been severely hurt, and he sank.

Immediately after the departure of the Germans the shops and cafés were reopened and the omnibuses recommenced running. During Friday and Saturday there were grave apprehensions in Paris of some disturbances. As several points on the right bank of the Seine, and the quarters of Belleville, and the heights of Montmartre there was great excitement and disorder. The Government appear to have acted with great vigour, and in word and act showed a bold front to the discontented, which seems to have awed them; and the result has been that up to the last advices no conflict has taken place, and the excitement has considerably abated. A division of the Army of the Loire arrived to reinforce the garrison of Paris. General Aurelle de Paladines has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of the Seine.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

It is stated that one milliard (£40,000,000) of the war indemnity is to be paid this year, two milliards in 1872, and the remaining two in 1873. Interest from the date of the ratification of the treaty will be charged on the last instalment. From this will be deducted the proportion of the French National Debt belonging to the territory ceded to Germany, and the value of the railways there.

The debate upon the treaty in the French Assembly was very animated. One of the members having denounced the Emperor Napoleon in severe terms, a violent scene occurred, in which the Corsican deputies played a conspicuous part. M. Conti, formerly in the service of the Emperor Napoleon, endeavoured, but in vain, to obtain a hearing; and ultimately the sitting was suspended for a quarter of an hour. The deposition of the Emperor Napoleon was afterwards formally proposed and carried, with but four or five dissentients, the Assembly declaring him responsible for the invasion, the ruin, and the dismemberment of France. The discussion of the treaty was then resumed. Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc spoke against the cession of any territory, the latter maintaining that it was still possible to carry on the war. The treaty was ratified, however, by 546 votes against 107. After the decision, the deputies for Alsace, the Meuse, and the Moselle entered a protest, declaring the cession of territory null and void, and then resigned their seats in the Assembly. M. Rochefort and other Paris members have done likewise. As we write, the removal of the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly from Bordeaux is imminent.

DEPARTURE OF THE GERMANS FROM FRANCE.

The time of the German occupation of Versailles has been extended for a few days by special convention. It is now limited to March 19. Already long trains of baggage-waggons and pontoons are moving towards Germany by road. The French territory south of the Seine is being evacuated with the help of the railway lines from Le Mans and Orleans.

The Emperor and the Crown Prince went, on Tuesday, to a review of the forces east of Paris. The Emperor proceeded from this review to Ferrières, there to rest, on his way home. The troops are in high spirits at going home. The watch kept up on Paris is now merely a military cordon against any military movement by the Parisians.

BERLIN ILLUMINATED.

On Friday so'night Berlin was brilliantly illuminated, to celebrate the return of peace. According to a Berlin paper, the principal streets, especially Unter den Linden, Leipziger Strasse, Wilhelm Strasse, König Strasse, &c., were literally one blaze of light. Stars, crowns, and other devices, with the initials of the Emperor and Crown Prince in gas, were everywhere to be seen. In various places the streets were lit up with Bengal lights, the lime light, and the electric light.

A Berlin correspondent says that the whole of Prussia has gone into mourning for six weeks now that peace has been definitively concluded. No fewer than 30,000 young men have lost their lives on the battle-field, or from wounds received there. The system of universal military service having now in great part fulfilled the purpose for which it was designed, is likely, the correspondent thinks, to be modified. When the general mourning is over the triumphal entry of the German troops into Berlin is to take place. It will be a great national festival of some days duration, and the flocking of visitors to Berlin will be enormous.

THE EX-EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

It has been already reported that a belief was generally entertained that the Emperor Napoleon was about to leave Wilhelmshohe. We have reason to believe that he intends to visit this country. For the last few days preparations have been in progress at Camden House, Chiselhurst, where his arrival very shortly is expected, and where he will for a time, at least, reside with the Empress and their son. The rumours of an estate having been purchased in Bohemia are not irreconcilable with the belief that the ex-Imperial family will reside for a time in England. The Empress and the Prince Imperial seem to have attached themselves to the quiet spot which is now their place of retirement, and may often be seen walking in the neighbourhood unattended. Prince Arthur frequently rides over from Greenwich Park to visit the illustrious exiles.

PATRIOTISM IN EXCELSIS.—An extraordinary climbing feat has been performed in the enthusiasm of victory. Two Berchtesgaden mountaineers have ascended the Watzman in this dangerous time of the year, and planted on its summit, 9000 ft. above the sea, a monster specimen of the German flag. In the evening they lit a grand bonfire, for which purpose they had carried pitch and tow with them. One of the two Alpine adventurers is a man fifty-nine years of age.

CATALEPSY.—A case of catalepsy is at present engrossing the attention of the doctors of Berwick. The person attacked is a girl named M'Cade, who was at service with Mr. Cairns, bootmaker, in that town, and she is about seventeen years of age. She was suddenly seized with a fit on Saturday se'nnight, and afterwards fell into a profound sleep, in which she has continued with only intervals of wakefulness and consciousness ever since. She is under the care of Dr. Jamieson and Dr. Maclagan, but their efforts are fruitless to effect a cure. During the temporary absence of an attendant, the girl awoke, got out of bed, and ate some biscuits. While the brief periods of consciousness last the girl appears in her usual health; but suddenly the stupor comes on and she continues in profound sleep for many hours, unconscious of all that is going on around her. During one of her waking intervals she was accompanied from her master's house to the house of her aunt; but on the way thither she again fell asleep, and had to be assisted the rest of the way. About a quarter of an hour before she was attacked on Saturday se'nnight she had been struck on the face by a youth with whom she had quarrelled.

ENTRY OF THE GERMAN TROOPS INTO PARIS.

RUSH AT A PARIS PROVISION SHOP.

DROWNING A FRENCH POLICE SPY IN PARIS.

Sports and Pastimes.

"SPORTING LIFE" DIARY FOR MARCH.

FRIDAY, 10.—Cambridge Steeplechases. Grand Military and Windsor Steeplechases. Leinster Club (Bourbawn) Coursing Meeting. Oxford University Sports.
SATURDAY, 11.—Grand Military and Windsor. Middlesex Foot Steeplechase.
MONDAY, 13.—Aylesbury Steeplechases. Stamford Horse Fair.
TUESDAY, 14.—Croydon Spring Steeplechases. Derby Spring Meeting. Aylesbury.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Croydon. Derby. Altcar Club Coursing Meeting commences. Manchester Royal Oak Trotting. Cambridge University Athletic Sports commence.
THURSDAY, 16.—Boston Steeplechases. Croydon. Tredegar Park Coursing Meeting commences. Eastbourne College Sports.
FRIDAY, 17.—Finchley Spring Meeting. Rugby Hunt Steeplechases. Brocklesby Hunt Steeplechases. Worcestershire Hunt Steeplechases. Cambridge University Sports (continued).
SATURDAY, 18.—Finchley. Cambridge University Sports (concluded). Barnes Football Club. Five-Miles Steeplechase. Scottish Inter-University Sports at Edinburgh. Thames Hare and Hounds.
MONDAY, 20.—Opening of the Flat Racing Season. Liverpool Spring Meeting. Lincoln Spring Meeting.
TUESDAY, 21.—Liverpool—the "Grand National" Day. Lincoln—the Lincolnshire Handicap Day.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Liverpool. City Gymnasium Boxing Competitions.
THURSDAY, 23.—Warwick Spring Meeting. Nottingham Spring Meeting. Kirby Moorside Steeplechases. Southport Winding-up Coursing Meeting. Winchester College Sports.
FRIDAY, 24.—Warwick. Nottingham. Southwold Hunt Steeplechases.
SATURDAY, 25.—Warwick. London Athletic Club Spring Meeting. Thames Rowing Club, opening day.
MONDAY, 27.—Pontefract Spring Meeting. Sandbeck Hunt Steeplechases.
TUESDAY, 28.—Northampton Races. Pontefract. Bangor Steeplechases. Bridgnorth Hunt Steeplechases. Llanboldy Hunt Steeplechases. Scottish National (Lanarkshire) and Worcester Club Coursing Meetings commence.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—Northampton. Baldoyle's Spring Meeting. Southdown Hunt Steeplechases.
THURSDAY, 30.—Lewes Spring Meeting. Thirsk Spring Meeting. Baldoyle. Rotherham Steeplechases. Market Rasen Steeplechases. Daventry Steeplechases. Amateur Boxing Championship.
FRIDAY, 31.—Croxton Park Races. Lewes. Thirsk. Ross Hunt Steeplechases. Inter-University Athletic Sports.
SATURDAY, APRIL 1.—UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

THE DATE FIXED.

The negotiations of Messrs. S. D. Darbishire and J. G. Chambers on the part of the two Universities have resulted in a settlement of the fixture, which, in accordance with our early prediction, is arranged for Saturday, April 1, on which day the tide will serve at about eleven o'clock in the morning. The crews have now three weeks for the completion of their training, part of which will be spent on the Cam and Isis, and the remainder at Putney. The Oxford quarters at the latter place will be at the Fox and Hounds, instead of the White Swan, as heretofore.

The question of steamers rests with the Thames Conservancy, who, we understand, will grant three—two for the Universities and one for the umpire.

THE OXFORD CREW.

A notice of the rival crews is given by an experienced oarsman in the *Times*. He tells us again that on Ash Wednesday the Cambridge crew went into regular training, succeeded by Oxford on the following day, Feb. 23, on which day also there was a most important change in the positions of two of the crew—Bunbury leaving the stroke thwart for No. 7, vice Lesley, who thereupon assumed the after oar. Under these circumstances, the impressions formed upon a visit to the head-quarters of each eight at the close of last week may be perused with some little interest.

The Oxford crew, then, are a tall, powerful set of men, of unusual weight, and in physique considerably above the average of recent years. They have all the materials for a very formidable crew, provided the most is made of them. At present they are very rough, and require a good deal of grinding into uniformity, but there is ample time to eradicate defects and to tone them down into a harmonious whole. It must be borne in mind that of late years they have never come up to Putney a finished crew, but employ their fortnight on the London water in perfecting themselves for the encounter, and in putting on that polish without which the rarest diamond can never become a gem of surpassing brilliancy. The men are still in their "tub" or gig eight, and will in all probability continue in her until their new boat, which is in course of construction by J. and S. Salter, at Oxford, is completed. The following is a list of the crew as at present made up, four of the men having rowed in last year's unsuccessful crew—viz., Woodhouse, Baker, Edwards-Moss, and Payne:—

	st.	lb.
1. S. H. Woodhouse, University ..	11	5
2. E. Giles, Christ Church	12	0
3. T. S. Baker, Queen's	13	2
4. E. C. Malan, Worcester	13	0
5. J. Edwards-Moss, Balliol ..	12	11
6. F. E. H. Payne, St. John's ..	12	5
7. J. W. M'C. Bunbury, Brasenose	11	10
R. Lesley, Pembroke (stroke) ..	11	12
F. H. Hall, Corpus (coxswain) ..	7	7

Of these Woodhouse rowed bow in the Oxford crew of 1868, and No. 6 in that of 1870; was odd man for the four, that rowed Harvard; and, in addition to this, he has pulled for several years past at Henley—first in the Eton College crew, and afterwards as a member of the Oxford Etonian Club. Hall, the coxswain, steered the Oxford Four which rowed against and defeated the Harvard crew of the United States in 1869—an event which will not readily be forgotten. He likewise steered in the Oxford University crew at Putney last year, when they succumbed to Cambridge.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW,

although they have no 13-stone men among them, have five 12-stone oarsmen in the boat, two upwards of 11½ stone, and one—the bowman—of about 11 stone. This is a heavy average, looking at the weights of University crews in recent years, but still not to be compared to the ponderous figures of their present opponents. They are in an advanced state of preparation, being well together, and they have already got into their light racing boat of last year, in which they will continue to practise until they come up to the Thames, when their new boat, which is being built at Wandsworth, by J. H. Clasper, will be ready for them. They still possess at the stroke oar the gentleman who so effectually wielded it in 1870, as well as in 1869—although his crew were unsuccessful in that year—and, in addition to him, there are other four oarsmen out of last year's winning crew—viz., Spencer, Lowe, Phelps, and Randolph, together with the steersman. The following is a list of the crew:—

	st.	lb.
1. J. S. Follett, Third Trinity ..	11	1
2. J. B. Close, First Trinity	11	9½
3. H. J. Lomax, First Trinity ..	12	5
4. F. A. Spencer, Second Trinity ..	12	7
5. W. H. Lowe, Christ's	12	11
6. E. Phelps, Sidney	12	2
7. E. S. L. Randolph, Third Trinity	11	10
J. H. D. Goldie, St. John's (stroke)	12	8
H. E. Gordon, First Trinity (cox.)	8	0

NO CRITERION

of the relative merits of the crews can well be formed until they are both seen at Putney. Both are "very fair" crews, according to the *Times*' critic, who adds that the Oxford eight, "as has been already stated, are a strong lot of men, with the making of a fine crew, but they require plenty of really good coaching, and there can be no question that in the matter of the stroke oar they have sustained a heavy loss in Mr. Darbishire. His place, we take it, will not be easily filled. The Cambridge crew, although unquestionably more forward than their opponents, still lack good coaching, such as they have had for the past two years from Mr. George Morrison."

"MASTER M'GRATH" AT COURT.

The presentation at Court of "Master M'Grath," winner of the Waterloo Cup, took place on Wednesday week, not on the previous Wednesday, as at first reported. The *Sporting Gazette* says:—

"Master M'Grath proceeded to Windsor, viâ Paddington, accompanied by Lord Lurgan and Spooner, and so intense was the curiosity manifested to get a peep at the distinguished celebrity that a large crowd escorted the party from the station to the castle, where the spacious entrance hall was arranged for his presentation to the Queen. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, and attended by Sir John Cowell and other members of the household, exhibited the warmest interest in Master M'Grath, and inquired from Lord Lurgan the origin of his name, which, it may be known to only a few of our coursing readers, is that of the orphan boy by whom the dog was reared, in the employ of Mr. Gaiway (a coursing confederate of Lord Lurgan, and agent of Lord Portarlington, county of Waterford), the breeder of Master M'Grath. He had the honour of being patted and petted by all the Royal family present. At the termination of the Royal interview Sir John Cowell, the master of the Queen's household, gave the necessary orders for M'Grath being fed, after which he and Spooner were conducted over the castle, so that all the residents therein might see him; and before his departure her Majesty sent a handsome gold hunting-watch to the dog's trainer as a souvenir of his visit to Windsor with Master M'Grath.

"On Thursday Master M'Grath had another busy day, commencing with a private entertainment of his own, after which he was photographed by Messrs. Myall, of Regent-street. Lady Dartrey and the Countess of Waldegrave each held morning receptions in his honour, which were largely attended; and among the visitors at Lady Waldegrave's were the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff. In the afternoon Master M'Grath went to Marlborough House, at the express desire of the Prince of Wales, who, together with the Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the young Prince and Princesses, appeared to enjoy his visit immensely; and he finished up at Brookes's, in St. James's-street, of which club Lord Lurgan is a member."

CANOE-RACE.

The long race of the Canoe Club took place on Saturday, over a twelve-mile course, from Teddington to Putney, open to all gentlemen amateurs, in oak-built Rob Roy canoes. The first prize was £5, the second £3. There were four entries, but only three started—Mostyn, Farrer, and Stearns. The start from Teddington was at 3.9, and Mostyn arrived at the London Rowing Clubhouse, Putney, at 4.43; Farrer coming in second nearly a minute later, the third man some minutes after. The speed was at the rate of just eight miles an hour. After the race the members dined together at the Star and Garter, under the presidency of Mr. Macgregor (Rob Roy).

The club has just taken a house for the members to keep their canoes in, at Tuggs's, East Moulsey, and they expect a very good season, as so many members are going on long voyages in various parts of the world, and several branches of the club are being formed in different places.

Stories of To-Day.

"TWO HUSBANDS"

would be an apt title for a modern drama; and it may yet be selected by Mr. Albery as a successor to "Two Roses" and "Two Thorns," in illustration of the bigamous epidemic rampant,—according to the revelations of the Divorce and Police Courts.

A Quakeress, of all women in the world (but then sweet Quakeresses are as susceptible as other maids; do not the play of "M P." and the novel of "Dora Fox" tell us?)—a Quakeress, Mrs. Borham, had her faithlessness brought to light before Lord Penzance on Saturday, when a British jury found for the victimised husband.

The same day, at Hammersmith Police Court, Mary Jane Fletcher was charged with bigamy. Finding up by imagination the gaps in the following evidence, a nice little tale of fickleness might be constructed. Mr. John Alsop, superintendent registrar for the district of Newton Abbot, Devonshire, produced the copy of a marriage certificate between William Henry Fletcher and Mary Jane German. He identified the prisoner as Mary Jane German, and said that he had seen her husband that day at the court. Witness was present at the marriage, which was celebrated at his office on April 5, 1863. Frederick Long, of North Keppel-mews, said he knew the prisoner, and was present when she was married to Timothy Fitzakerley, on April 5, 1870, at St. Peter's Church, Bayswater. He gave her away. The first husband, who is a coachman, of Leinster-road, Westbourne-grove, was called, and said he had known the prisoner about twelve months. William Henry Fletcher, the first husband, next appeared in the witness-box; but the magistrate intimated that his evidence could not be received. Mr. Clayden said he was aware of that, but his object in calling him was for the purpose of being identified. Detective Fry then said that he apprehended the prisoner at a house in Portobello-road, Notting-hill, but she made no answer to the charge. Mr. Dayman committed the prisoner for trial at the April Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, and accepted the bail of her brother (who is a cab proprietor at Torquay) for her appearance.

ROMANTIC SUICIDE.

Two bodies, a man's and a woman's, have been picked up on the beach at Vains, in France, under circumstances which leave no doubt that a double suicide has been committed by the two deceased. They were found bound together round the waist by a black barège shawl, and both were much decomposed. A few trifling articles were found on the man, including a pair of spectacles, some keys, a purse containing fifteen centimes, and another containing the certificate of the birth, at Dieppe, on March 9, 1811, of Toussaint-Auguste Perrier. The certificate having been delivered on Jan. 20, 1868. There was also an electoral ticket, in the name of Toussaint Perrier, for 1869. The woman, who appeared to be between thirty and thirty-five years of age, had nothing on her which could lead to her identification. Although the certificate of birth is dated so far back, the deceased man is said to appear to be from thirty-five to forty years old.

A BRIDEGROOM BOLTING.

For some time a young village blacksmith, living a few miles from Aberystwith, has been courting a damsel living in service in that town (according to the *Oswestry Advertiser*); and at last circumstances assumed a shape which rendered it necessary that the girl's friends should urge her lover to marry her. He agreed; the ring was purchased, and the day fixed, and at last the wedding party was on its way to the village church where the ceremony was to be performed. Before the church was reached the bridegroom, wishing to light for a moment, requested the driver to draw up. No sooner had the young blacksmith reached the ground than he took to his heels, and disappeared across the fields. The bride and her friends sat in mute astonishment in the trap, but against hope for his return; but at last the facts were too strong for them, and they returned to Aberystwith, where also the recreant bridegroom had made his way. He was seen by the girl's friends, and prevailed upon to promise that the following morning he would come up to the scratch; but he hoisted sail once more, and the ceremony is now postponed indefinitely, although it is said the bride has not relinquished all hopes of wedded bliss.

SPIRITUALISM is again laying hold of the credulous mind. One of the most ardent devotees of rapping and table-turning is holding a regular series of meetings for the guidance and instruction of those who are disposed to believe in the supernatural character of these extremely physical manifestations.

The Ladies' Column.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

[illegible] friends by a formidable array [illegible] petitions. The following is [illegible]:—

[illegible] Commons of Great Britain and [illegible] Parliament assembled. [illegible] of the undersigned

[illegible] of women, otherwise legally qualified, [illegible] the election of members of Parliament, is [illegible] excluded, contrary to the principle of just [illegible] and to that of the laws now in force regulat[illegible] of municipal, parochial, and all other repre[illegible].

[illegible]

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

[illegible]

[illegible] CASE OF MRS. [illegible]

[illegible]

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

[illegible]

the whole into a stiff batter with milk or water, and [illegible] tin; bake in a [illegible]

BAKED HADDOCK.

Scale and clean the fish, without cutting it open much; put in a nice delicate forcemeat, and sew up the slit. Brush it over with egg, sprinkle over some bread crumbs, and baste frequently with butter. [illegible] of an hour.

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.

A SWEETSTUFF BABY.

Here is the autopsy of a Dublin confectioner's baby:—The cradle was made of plaster of Paris and sugar; the body of the baby of sugar and rice starch; its eyes were Prussian blue; its cheeks of cochineal, and its clothes coloured with chromate of lead. This one artifical infant ([illegible]) [illegible] carrying out with such vigour a law which in this country is almost universally a dead letter.

Choice Bits.

WAR.

[illegible]
And, drunk with thy bewildering song,
From horn, or harp, or cymbalon,
Done deeds which might the lion shame,
And make the nations pale to name.
[illegible] are thy mirth,
[illegible] of earth:
[illegible]

[illegible]

J. H. W[illegible]

LIGHT FOR ALL.

FROM THE GERMAN.

[illegible]
That man performs for man,
And have its share of honour
As part of one great plan.

See, light dart downs from heaven,
And enters where it may;
The eyes of all earth's people
Are cheered with one bright day.
And [illegible]
Be [illegible],
And [illegible]
As the waters fill the sea.

The man who turns the soil
Need not have an earthy [illegible];
[illegible] the coal
[illegible] in spirit blind:
[illegible] light
[illegible]
In the [illegible] sun.

[illegible],
May lift their heads as men,—
[illegible] than Alexander,
Could he wake to life again,
And think of all his bloodshed
(And all for nothing, too!),
And ask himself—"What [illegible]!
As useful as a [illegible]?"

[illegible]

THE POET TO HIS BLIND CHILD.

[illegible]

[illegible]
Thou shalt look upon our faces
In the Paradise above.

SHELDON CHADWICK.

MR. J. G GOSCHEN.
THE NEW FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

CABINET PORTRAITS.

"Marionettes of the most approved pattern," according to Mr. Bernal Osborne, the colleagues of Mr. Gladstone yet form with him a Government stronger than has been known for years, and a Government, moreover, which will retain its popularity if invigorated occasionally with blood as fresh as it has been this week. Not always are Mr. Osborne's lively speeches so tainted by acidity as the hon. member's Westmeath address was. Disappointment at non-appointment, however, was probably the cause; and the House at once recognised both the humour and the truth of the assertion by Mr. Dowse that if Mr. Chichester Fortescue had been sent to the treadmill of the Board of Trade, that was a treadmill on which the hon. member for Waterford would be glad to walk; while the prediction that a sentence of eighteen months to that form of punishment would convert Mr. Bernal Osborne to both a silent and grateful member was followed by an irrepressible burst of laughter and cheering which showed how thoroughly the House appreciated the patriotic independence of the hon. member. More trenchant hits of the same kind followed with equal success; and even Mr. Gladstone, who generally

MR J STANSFELD,
THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD.

THE SENSATION SCENE IN "AMY ROBSART," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

"LULU'S" GREAT LEAP AT THE HOLBORN AMPHITHEATRE.

wears a somewhat careful and anxious expression while his impulsive Irish law officer is on his legs, but settled himself up at last to the enjoyment of the entertainment which Mr. Osborne was receiving, and, after first relaxing his serious countenance into a hearty smile, at last threw his head back in a burst of hearty laughter.

Cabinet portraits of the Premier, Mr. Cardwell, and Lord Granville have appeared in our last few numbers; and we this week refresh the memories of our readers with the likenesses of other colleagues of Mr. Gladstone, whose names may well be "familiar in our mouths as household words," when speeches from their lips now occupy so much space daily in the columns of our morning contemporaries.

Mr. Goschen, President of the Poor-Law Board, has succeeded to the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, vacated for good at last by Mr. Childers, whose continued illness renders absolute retirement from public life necessary for recovery. As guardian of the destitute poor, the right hon. member for the City has not *quite* banished poverty from the land. He has, however, shown a power of grasping details, and an administrative faculty, which will, no doubt, enable him readily to master the duties of the Admiralty, though the last great calamity to the Navy suggests the advisability of having one practically acquainted with seafaring matters in the important office to which he has been appointed. This consideration was, no doubt, uppermost in the mind of "Trident," the perpetrator of the following apropos squib:—

The question why, is asked in many minds,
The Admiralty is bestowed on Goschen.
Is it that he best reasons with the winds?
Or only that his name just rhymes with Ocean?

Mr. Stansfeld, thoroughly acquainted with the department, would have made a better First Lord of

the Admiralty than Mr. Goschen; but it is, at least, satisfactory that, in succeeding to the Presidency of the Poor-Law Board, the right hon. member for Halifax has been promoted to a seat in the Cabinet, a right he has justly earned for his able and honest advocacy of the Liberal cause when it was not so much in fashion as now. Steadfast adherence to advanced political principles, in face of official coolness and of party spite, which once hounded him from office, has won for Mr. Stansfeld a high place in public esteem. By undertaking the onerous duties of his new office, Mr. Stansfeld shows he is not afraid of personally grappling with evils which have often been the theme of his eloquence. That he may succeed in ameliorating the condition of the destitute, we commend to Mr. Stansfeld's notice the Charity Organisation Society, which has set itself the task of relieving such distress as the poor law fails to reach.

Amusements.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Opera Concert this (Saturday) afternoon.

DRURY LANE.—Amy Robsart—Pantomime: Dragon of Wantley.

HAYMARKET.—Wolf and Lamb—Fairy Comedy, The Palace of Truth—Uncle's Will—Farce. Seven. Saturday Afternoon Performances at Two.

GAIETY.—Ballet—Mr. Toole in Walt and Hops, and Aladdin the Second. Seven. Saturday Afternoon Performance at Two.

LYCEUM.—Italian Opera Buffa. Eight.

OLYMPIC.—Nell—New Fairy Play: Perfect Love. Poppleton's Predicaments. Seven.

PRINCESS'S.—The Happy Man—King o' Scots, or Man of the World, on alternate nights—He's a Lunatic. Seven.

ADELPHI.—That Rascal Jack—New Drama: Deadman's Point. Our Female American Cousin. Seven.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—Farce: Locked In—Robertson's Comedy: Ours. Half-past Seven.

VAUDEVILLE.—Chiselling—Two Roses—Burlesque: Elizabeth. Seven.

ST. JAMES'S.—An Unhappy Pair—Two Thorns—Burlesque: Vesta. Seven.

ROYALTY.—Diamond Cut Diamond—Behind a Mask. Half-past Seven.

STRAND.—In Three Volumes—Up in the World—Burlesque: Cœur de Lion. Seven.

HOLBORN.—The Married Bachelor—The Streets of London—Miles's Boy. Seven.

COURT (Sloane-square).—Farce—Comedy: Randall's Thumb. Comedietta: Q. E. D. Seven.

CHARING CROSS.—Mdlle. Dejazet and Company in French Plays. Eight.

HOLBORN AMPHITHEATRE.—Acrobatic and Equestrian Entertainment. Saturday and Wednesday Afternoons at Half-past Two; Every Night at Half-past Seven.

SURREY.—New Drama: Ruth, &c. Seven.

STANDARD.—Germans and French. Seven.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Miss Marriott in Drama. Seven.

KING'S CROSS.—Farce—Comedy: Worth a Struggle—Ballet. Seven.

PHILHARMONIC.—Ballet, &c.—Burlesque: Prince Love. Half-past Seven.

NEW EAST LONDON.—Drama and Farce. Seven.

BRITANNIA.—Drama and Farce. Seven.

ALFRED.—Drama and Farce. Seven.

VICTORIA.—Drama. Seven.

GRECIAN.—Farce. Seven.

POLYTECHNIC.—Pictorial Lecture on the War, &c. Open from Twelve to Five and from Seven till Ten.

WAR PANORAMA, Egyptian Hall.—Every day at Half-past Two and Eight p.m.

HERMANN. PRESTIDIGITATEUR, Egyptian Hall. Eight.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall. Eight.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, Regent-street.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment. Eight; Thursday and Saturday at three.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS, St. James's Hall. Every night at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park. Open daily.

ALHAMBRA.—Promenade Concerts. Eight.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street. Open from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Monday, Tuesday, Saturday (free), Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday (6d.), Ten till Five.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, South Kensington Museum.—On Wednesday and Saturdays from Twelve to Four between Michaelmas and Easter; from Easter till Michaelmas it is open till Five o'clock.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Great Russell-street.—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, all the year round, except the first seven days of January, May, and September.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn-street, Regent-street.—Every day, except Friday, from Ten to Four. Fancy Lectures every Monday evening at Eight.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Charing-cross.—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER—containing the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Poets' Hall, the Great Central Hall, &c. By tickets, obtainable at the Lord Chamberlain's offices, under the Victoria Tower, every Saturday, from Ten to Four.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.—The State apartments are open, gratis, every day, except Friday, from Ten till Six; Sundays, after Two.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS (Winter Exhibition), 5, Pall-mall East.—Ten till Five.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, 120, Pall-mall.—Half-past Ten till Five o'clock.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 29, Old Bond-street.—Exhibition of Cabinet Pictures. Ten till Five.

EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES IN OIL, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Ten till Five. Last Day.

"WAIT AND HOPE"

is the title of a new domestic drama, which Mr. Byron has written for Mr. Toole at the Gaiety. The story follows the fortunes of one John Lockwood, a homely master builder, who, at a period of life approaching middle age, is meditating marriage with a rather flippant and haughty young lady, named Rose Raynor. Lockwood's household is presided over by a pretty female cousin named Alice Wainwright, who receives the announcement of Lockwood's matrimonial designs with emotion, which plainly indicates an affection more than cousinly for the unsuspecting Lockwood. But Alice, who is all that is tender, gentle, and affectionate, has another reason for her regrets. She knows Rose to have no sincere love for Lockwood; is aware that she almost despises his humble abode, his rough manners, his homely speech, and has, in fact, only accepted his suit as an act of spite against Frank Tarleton, a young gentleman of much higher social position, who has treated her with apparent neglect. Still Alice gives no sign, and resolutely refuses an offer of marriage from a very insinuating but disagreeable articled clerk, named Christopher Pym, who, in consequence, vows vengeance towards the Lockwood household. At this crisis Tarleton suddenly arrives, explains his supposed neglect, and wins from Rose a confession that she has never ceased to love him, and does not care in the slightest for the master builder. Of this scene Lockwood is accidentally a witness. He upbraids Rose with her perfidy, and is grossly and cruelly insulted by Tarleton. Aroused by these injuries, the benevolent John Lockwood is represented as becoming at once a very embodiment of revengeful feeling. He denounces the woman he had loved, bids her marry her former lover, and solemnly declares his intention of devoting the remainder of his life to schemes of vengeance. The next act opens in the office of Mr. Christopher Pym, who is now a practising attorney. Seven years have elapsed, and Pym has two clients whom he equally detests. The one is Tarleton, the other Lockwood. Tarleton is embarrassed, and Lockwood has amassed a fortune, which is invested partly in a famous banking-house and partly in a mortgage. It happens that the mortgaged property is the house and grounds of Rosemount, and the mortgagor Frank Tarleton. In fact, this mortgage is the pivot of Lockwood's scheme of vengeance; for Tarleton is embarrassed, and Pym, who has carefully concealed the name of his other client, has allowed a bill of foreclosure to be filed, and the proceedings to be actually brought to maturity without Tarleton having a suspicion of the truth. All being ready, Lockwood now presents himself at Rosemount, where Tarleton, discovered in the midst of an unpleasant interview with four clamorous creditors, is overwhelmed by the announcement that Rosemount is the property of his old rival, and that he and Rose must instantly relinquish their home. Satiated with vengeance, however, a reaction in the feelings of Lockwood now begins to develop itself. Left alone in the grounds, a little girl approaches him; he learns from her artless talk that this is the only child of Rose, and while the little one shows him pictures of the house and prattles about her mamma and their home, John Lockwood's heart is completely melted. Accordingly, when Rose and her husband appear again, he tears up the papers which record his rights, and announces his intention to leave them in peace, when Pym reappears with the astounding intelligence that the great bank has failed and Lockwood is almost ruined. This last act passes in Lockwood's old home, where Alice still reigns, and helps to entertain a club of friends, who meet once a week for social converse and a song. Lockwood is poorer but happier than he was, though his hair is growing grey, and his troubles are not at an end. Pym still persecutes Alice with his unwelcome attentions, and now declares his intention of suing Lockwood for an enormous bill of costs unless his suit is accepted. Matters are now, however, approaching a climax. Alice, under a sudden impulse, reveals her feeling towards Lockwood, who discovers that he, too, though much older, has a deeper affection for his cousin than he was aware of. To crown the dénouement, the master builder is discovered to be entitled to a fortune which Pym had endeavoured to conceal in vain; for Tarleton and Rose, now repentant and grateful for Lockwood's generosity, have gathered the evidences, and arrive just in time to defeat the lawyer's schemes and bring the story to a happy close.

As Lockwood Mr. Toole is fitted with one of those serio-comic parts in which he is so much admired. Miss Carlotta Addison performs the part of Alice with good taste and feeling. The part of Rose Raynor is assigned to Miss Coghlan, that of Tarleton to Mr. Vernon. Mr. J. G. Taylor presents a carefully-studied portrait of the lawyer Pym; and Mr. Robert Soutar is highly amusing in the part of Brindley, a butcher, who duns the inhabitants of Rosemount, in company with a pertinacious upholsterer, performed by Mr. Maclean, and a wine merchant, on a similar errand, represented by Mr. H. Vaughan. The new scenery, painted by Mr. Hawes Craven, is effective. The principal performers were more than once called before the curtain; and finally the author made his appearance in compliance with an emphatic "call."

"TWO THORNS,"

Mr. Albery's new comedy, was greeted with warm applause on its production last Saturday. The most important of the dramatic personages is Mrs. Minton, a thoroughly true-hearted woman, whose unfortunate habit of flirtation, however, involves her in many troubles, and continually exposes her to misconstruction. To use the singular simile of the author, "the men are attracted to her like dust to a stick of amber." During the absence of her Ulysses upon an electioneering expedition, this volatile, though virtuous, Penelope is exposed to the persecution of various suitors, whose addresses she affects to encourage partly for the gratification of her own vanity, partly also for the advantage of a female friend whose lover is playing false, but chiefly for the mere fun of the thing. This impolitic conduct places her at the mercy of Curling, a former admirer, with whom before her marriage, and while she was still an actress, she had flirted only to ridicule and jilt him. In retaliation for such unworthy treatment, Curling now seeks to compromise her in the estimation of her husband, playing off against him a certain Mr. Jones, a silly young bachelor, who is madly in love with Mrs. Minton. The husband's jealousy, swiftly kindled, is as rapidly appeased, and Curling is foiled to the ground by the man for whose honour he pretends to be solicitous; but Jones is fooled to the top of his bent. Mistaking Mr. Minton for a valet, he takes him into his confidence, and, by means of bribes, endeavours to make him an accomplice in his own dishonour, a ludicrous device not unknown in old-fashioned comedy. Some curious characters now appear upon the scene, and among them Bowles, the father of Mrs. Minton, a broken-down actor, whose habits of intemperance have made him the *bête noir* of his family, and whom Curling implies with drink, for the unmanly purpose of making him a greater disgrace than ever to his daughter. Then follows a puzzling tissue of surprises, escapes, and intrigues; and everybody seems to be engaged in a game of blind-man's buff. Letters are intercepted and fall into wrong hands; mistakes of identity are of continual recurrence, and there is a bothering sort of bewildering confusion between two "Mr. Jones" arising from the fact that Mr. Minton has been masquerading, for benevolent objects, under that popular patronymic. In the long run—and a very long and tortuous run it is—all blunders are set right, Curling forgoes his vows of vengeance; Bowles gives up brandy; Jones ceases to importune a married lady with his illicit attentions, transferring his affections in the twinkling of an eye, to one Fanny Parkhouse, and, just as the curtain is about to fall, Mrs. Minton addresses Mr. Minton thus:—"Dear Arthur, I have always loved you! Henceforth I shall also honour and obey you!"—a corollary novel as delightful to a husband's ear, and one which found immense favour with the male portion of the audience, who received it rapturously cheered the author upon his appearance in front of the curtain.

Mrs. Hermann Vezin acts exceedingly well as the loyal though coquettish Mrs. Minton, doing equal justice to all phases of a difficult character, and now and then toning and mellowing the brilliant virtuosity of her performance with a gentle touch of feeling. Mr. William Farren does full justice to the manliness and dignity of Mr. Minton, and plays the piece throughout with great spirit and judgment. Mr. Lionel Brough infuses some dry, quaint humour into Sir Kidd Parkhouse, and contrives to make that Baronet endurable as long as he is solely Lord Gaston Murray's make up for the foppish old Lord Leyton de Lay is so good that there is more reason to regret that there is nothing in the part which a comedian might turn to account. Mr. A. W. Young makes Curling as odious as he had need to be; his dresses and appointments are unexceptionally elegant and costly, and Mr. W. Hann has furnished some well-painted views of scenery upon the now inevitable banks of the Thames.

"AMY ROBSART."

If everybody has not yet seen "Amy Robsart," now revived at Drury Lane, we suppose there are few persons of reading age and tastes who are not familiar with "Kenilworth," and the tragic scene by which Sir Walter's famous romance attains its catastrophe. Mr. Andrew Halliday, in his dramatic version of the story now being performed at Old Drury, has followed his great countryman with becoming reverence, and has only ventured on one important departure from the incidents of the novel. It will be easily divined that this is the dénouement of the story. In short he has not had the heart to break the neck of his heroine by the machinations of the detested Varney, but, on the contrary, has allowed the murderer to become the victim of his own scheme, while the heroine is saved and, presumptively, made happy. By this, though the peculiar mode of bringing about the result is new, he follows the earlier playwrights. Modern playgoers are a tender-hearted race, and perhaps Mr. Halliday's best defence is that the dramatist who should end "Kenilworth" with the tragic incident of the novel would certainly not produce a popular drama. He has accordingly arranged that Varney shall be precipitated from a bridge instead of the lovely Amy being enticed upon the fatal trapdoor and immolated there.

Miss Nellson, the original representative of Amy Robsart, is now giving her charming performance at Sir Walter's heroine in Liverpool. At Old Drury the part is now creditably taken by Miss Victoria Vokes; that of Varney being forcibly enacted by Mr. T. C. King.

"LULU'S" LEAP

is depicted by our Artist this week, as the principal sensational performance in London. A beautiful little blonde of seventeen, her slender figure as symmetrical and graceful, Lulu's feats are performed through with such wondrous ease and *chic*, and at the same time, in such perfect safety, that it is no surprising that this supple young fairy is the talk of the town to the Holborn Amphitheatre. Her evolutions and a *triple* somersault are trifles to her extraordinary though the tricks are in these days. Lulu's specialty, however, is the twenty-five-foot leap. Attracting all eyes, as she coolly stands on the edge

the arena-barrier, Lulu springs up like a rocket from the pit almost to the ceiling, and, before the spectators can recover breath, has deftly alighted on a narrow plank, 25 ft. from where she sprung. The effect is indescribable. Danger is averted by an admirable arrangement of netting, and so it is possible to admire the daring of the fearless young gymnast and the ingenuity of the trick without that feeling of suspense which renders the sight of most athletic feats so painful. For the convenience of families, it may be added, the Wednesday and Saturday afternoon performances are continued at the Holborn Amphitheatre, which offers a series of other acrobatic as well as equestrian entertainments unsurpassed in the kingdom.

Gardening Operations for the Week.

(From the "Gardener's Magazine.")

FLOWER GARDEN.

CONTINUE to plant box edgings, roses now growing in pots, and almost all kinds of herbaceous plants. Pansies struck now and planted out after they get rooted will make fine plants for flowering towards the end of summer. Seed of these plants sown soon in warmth will also flower finely in the summer and autumn.

GREENHOUSE.

Shift and train pelargoniums, fuchsias, herbaceous calceolarias, and other soft-wooded plants. Fumigate frequently; for once let green-fly and other pests get ahead, they do an immense amount of mischief, and it takes double the time and tobacco-paper to get them under again. Syringe acacias, camellias, and other plants that have been cut back. Give plenty of air when it can be admitted without chilling the plants. Specimen plants intended for late flowering must be shifted into a house or temporary compliance with a north aspect, to keep them back. Sow annuals for autumn decoration.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Plants of lettuce, cauliflower, cabbage, celery, &c., raised in heat, will now be ready for pricking out. Make up a nice bed of light rich soil, in a cold frame, for their reception. Give a good watering to settle the soil when first planted out, and plenty of air directly the roots begin to take hold of the fresh soil. Long sticks, pens and beans; earth up as required, and sprinkle wood-ashes along the rows if slugs are troublesome.

THE CHRISTIAN NAMES OF PRINCESS LOUISE are Louise Caroline Alberta.

MR. SANGLEY appears as Tom Tug at the Gaiety Afternoon performance to-day (Saturday).

A GOOD BURGET OF CHRISTIAN NAMES is enjoyed by the Marquis of Lorne. His Lordship was christened John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland.

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF DOGS AT BOLTON.—In consequence of the prevalence of hydrophobia, the Mayor of Bolton has ordered all dogs to be confined until Oct. 1 next, under a penalty of £2. On Sunday and Monday nearly fifty dogs were taken possession of by the police and destroyed.

POWDER EXPLOSIONS ARE CAUSED.—At the Kidsgrove Sessions, on Monday, a man, named John Wilkes, employed at the works of the North Staffordshire Coal Company, Talke, where the disastrous explosion occurred four years ago, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for having infringed the magistrates' rule which prohibits the use of tobacco in the pit.

ANOTHER WAR-CRY.—General Pope, commanding the department of the Missouri, has informed the American War Department that the hostile Indians in that region are preparing for another war against the whites this spring, and that, unless something is speedily done to pacify them, hostilities will begin as soon as the snow is gone.

SINGULAR ABDUCTION BY A MARRIED MAN.—On Monday, at the Dorset Assizes, a bank clerk, named Greathead, was found guilty of abduction. He paid attentions to a young lady named Marian Greathead, and became engaged to her. Notwithstanding that the mother gave her consent to the match, he proposed and she consented to an elopement. They sold Mrs. Greathead they were going for a short drive, and then went off to Dublin, where they lived as man and wife. They were discovered, and it came out that prisoner had, so late as April last, married another lady at Kennington. He was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

COAST-GUARD SERVICES.—It was lately stated that Her Majesty's ship Challenger, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Rowley Lambert, had been ordered overboard for saving the lives of men who had fallen overboard, and was successful three times out of the four." This paragraph having reached the notice of the committee of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, one of the objects of which is to encourage gallant and humane efforts to save life on the high seas and on the coasts of our colonies, and having been confirmed by the Committee, we are informed, unanimously voted the gold medal of the corporation to Acting Lieutenant George O'Connor.

Chit-Chat.

THE QUEEN has given an order that the pocket-handkerchief to be worn by Princess Louise on the occasion of her marriage is to be manufactured of Honiton lace. The order will be executed at Sidmouth, where a Honiton lace dress was worked for her Majesty.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY did not enter Paris, although it was expected he would do so; but the Crown Prince of Prussia drove down the Champs Elysées in an open carriage on Thursday week.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the German army in France, and will reside at Rheims.

MR. ODO RUSSELL dined with the Emperor at Versailles on Sunday evening, and had an interview with Count Bismarck.

A PATRIOTIC FRENCHMAN.—M. Crémieux has addressed a letter to M. Grévy suggesting that the war indemnity should be promptly subscribed by private persons according to the amount of their fortune. M. Crémieux puts his own name down for 100,000f. (£4000)

THE BALLOON POST.—During the siege of Paris balloons conveyed from the beleaguered city 2,500,000 letters, representing an aggregate weight of ten tons.

A TIMELY STEP.—The Belgian Government has sent commissioners to the battle-fields on the frontier to examine their state, and to ascertain what steps may be necessary in order to prevent them from proving injurious to health as the warm weather approaches.

SIR ROBERT PEEL has sold the valuable collection of pictures, chiefly Dutch and Flemish, which his father spent so many years in accumulating, to the Trustees of the National Gallery for a sum of £75,000.

A TERRIBLE CATTLE PLAGUE.—Landerneau, in France, has a fearful visitation of the cattle plague. Five or six hundred men are employed in burying dead animals, and it is said that in some cases human beings have caught the infection.

THE *Times* IS THUS FACETIOUS on the appointment of Mr. Goschen as First Lord of the Admiralty:—"Mr. Goschen embarking on board an Admiralty tender; Mr. Goschen on the quarter-deck, with spyglass under his arm and the Admiralty pennant aloft, saluted by officers and crew; Mr. Goschen instructed by the Navigating Lieutenant in the mystery of boxing the compass; Mr. Goschen in the Bay of Biscay, the most sluggish of imaginations can picture a series of tableaux such as these with fresh exhilaration as each successive scene rises on the fancy."

THE CENTENARY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The Duke of Buccleuch has agreed to preside at the celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, in Edinburgh, in August next.

TRAMWAY COMMUNICATION between Greenwich and Peckham was opened on Saturday.

AMONG THE EMINENT FRENCHMEN who were shut up in Paris during the siege was M. Gustave Doré, the celebrated painter. A letter from him states that he is in good health, and busy with his paintings.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—We understand that the Sanitary Commission has reported in favour of the appointment of a Minister of Public Health.

THE COST OF THE FLOWERS lavished by the operatic audience at St. Petersburg on the occasion of the late Patti demonstrations has been estimated at 12,000f.

ENGLAND AS A MEDIATOR.—The Viceroy of Egypt and the Government of Spain have accepted the mediation of England, and the difficulty between the two former countries is looked upon as terminated in Madrid.

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